

No doubt the sympathy and appreciation Mr. Hall met with in his home were potent aids to his success, but no one can see his herbarium and consider the labor, mental and physical, involved in amassing and classifying without being impressed with the great will power of this quaint, unconventional, manly character. "His work will not be forgotten or its effects lost."

NOTE.—Mr. Hall left his collections of plants, shells and insects in the care of Mrs. Hall, to be preserved by her till their youngest child is of age; then, if none of the children show a disposition to pursue these branches of study, all are to be disposed of.

GENERAL NOTES.

Bryanthus Gmelini, Don.—One of the most interesting re-discoveries of late is that of the above-named plant. Upon Behring Island, where it had long ago been found by Russian collectors, Dr. L. Steineger, U. S. N., last year collected a few specimens of this rare plant, which has afforded us an opportunity of examining the species. Three views have been held in respect to it. By Maximowicz it has been kept as the sole species of the genus; characterized by the 4-merous and octandrous flowers, with rotate and deeply 4-parted corolla. Bentham and Hooker keep up *Bryanthus*, adding to it the two American species of *Phyllodoce*, which have an open corolla, in one (*P. Breweri*) deeply 5-cleft, and stamens and style soon much exerted; in the other (*P. empetriformis*), merely 5-lobed, and stamens included. In the third place, I had brought the whole of *Phyllodoce* into the genus, making it a collective group of three sections. In this I was influenced by the analogy of *Cassiope*, in which the flowers are either 4-merous or 5-merous, and the corolla varies from 4 to 5-parted to 4 to 5-lobed. Now that I have seen the original *Bryanthus*, I should say that either the first or the third view may consistently be maintained. I should still prefer the latter. But the first has the advantage of giving us a genus which may be fairly distinguished from *Phyllodoce* on the one hand, while on the other it may be set against the nearly related *Loiseleuria*, distinguished by its 5-merous and 5-androus flowers, the corolla not so deeply parted, and the anther-cells dehiscent for their whole length.

Dr. Steineger's botanical collection from Behring Island and Copper Island (the Commander Islands, off the coast of Kamtschatka) contains many other plants of interest.—A. GRAY.

Cement for Mounting Plants.—Bisulphuret carbon, 4 ozs.; crude India rubber, sufficient quantity to make of the proper thickness. This is the best combination for the purpose of holding plants to mounting paper, as well as for other purposes, that can be made. It is always ready for use.—DR. J. H. OYSTER, Paola, Kansas.

Schweinitz and American Hepaticæ.—The paper on Schweinitz as a mycologist, in the February GAZETTE, suggests his relation to the study of American Hepaticæ. Michaux was the earliest writer on this group, describing 13 species, five of which were new (*Flora* II, 276–280), but Schweinitz published the first work devoted entirely to the hepatics. The work is now rarely seen, having been printed at Raleigh in 1821. Its full title is as follows: “*Specimen Floræ Americæ Septentrionalis Cryptogamicæ sistens Muscos Hepaticos huc usque in Am. Sept. observatos.*” As its title indicates, the work is entirely in Latin, and contains in its 27 pages descriptions of 77 species, of which 12 are regarded as new, if we include *Targionia orbicularis*,¹ which had been partially described by Michaux as *Jungermannia orbicularis*. Of these, 58 belonged to the single genus *Jungermannia*, not broken up then, as now, into so many genera. Of the eleven described as new, one, *Riccia lutescens*, has remained unchanged; one, *Jungermannia clypeata*, remains as *Phragmicoma clypeata*, Sulliv., while the remainder, viz., *Jungermannia ciliifera*, *J. distans*, *J. bipinnata*, *J. platyphylloidea*, *J. transversalis*, *J. oblonga*, *J. sinuata*, *Anthoceros laciniatus* and *A. jungermanioides* are consigned to the fellowship of other synonyms which so sadly mar(k) American botany, representing, as they do, an over ardent ambition unaccompanied by sufficient patient investigation.—LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD, *Syracuse University*.

[NOTE.—In this connection it seems appropriate to say that Mr. Eugene Rau writes that Schweinitz was born in 1780, not 1794, as the February GAZETTE has it.—ED.]

“Four-leaved” Red Clover.—It may interest some of the readers of the BOTANICAL GAZETTE to hear of a plant of Red Clover which has come under my notice, which has borne a large number of leaves with four and five leaflets. It was taken up and potted in September, 1883, when it had some 15. It has now (January 28, 1884,) between 50 and 60, and fully 30 have been picked from it.—N. T. KIDDER, *Milton, Mass.*

Missouri Notes.—*Ammannia latifolia* has six and seven stamens in all the plants I have seen here.

Æsculus glabra almost always has seven leaflets in our plant.

Quercus Muhlenbergii is a large tree here, sometimes growing to the height of 60 or 70 feet, with a circumference of 10 feet at the foot.

Salix lucida grows very tall here, sometimes reaching the height of 60 feet, and is very abundant along the Missouri river; the flowers at the base of the ament have 6 to 9 stamens, while those of the apex have but five.

Verbena stricta with leaves whorled in threes, often in fives, with flowers white, blue, purple, or rose colored, are not uncommon.

Silphium integrifolium has the leaves often in threes.

Cnicus lanceolatus occurs with cream colored flowers.

Delphinium tricornis flowers abundantly here; on one specimen were counted 43 blossoms.

Dioscorea villosa has three cotyledons in our plants.

Vernonia noveboracensis often has white flowers.—FRANK BUSH, *Independence, Missouri*.

¹*Notothylas orbicularis*, Sulliv.